Off-Site Methods and Preliminary Data Gathering

Off-Site Methods

Available office data can be used:

- To provide background and supporting information to plan and carry out an on-site wetland delineation
- To determine presence of wetlands and draw approximate wetland boundaries when it is not possible to visit the site or when study objectives are limited

Off-Site Methods

Examples of wetland determinations done with off-site procedures:

- National Wetlands Inventory mapping
- Food Security Act wetland inventories
- Wetland determinations for management and planning purposes (e.g., military installations)

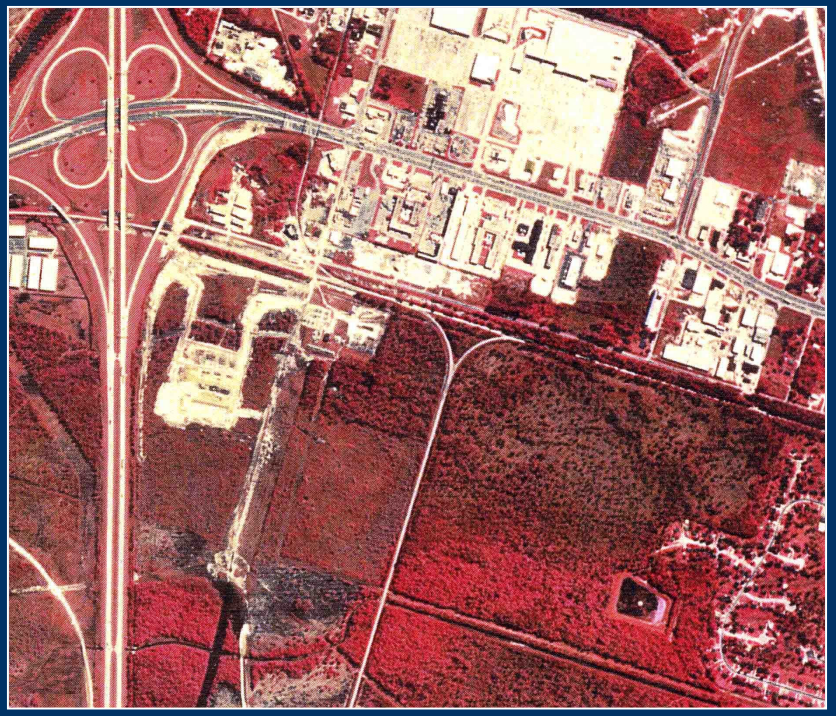
Off-Site Methods

Off-site procedures are described in:

- National Food Security Act Manual (Parts 513 and 514) in combination with state wetland mapping conventions
- Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual (Part IV, Section D, Subsection 1)

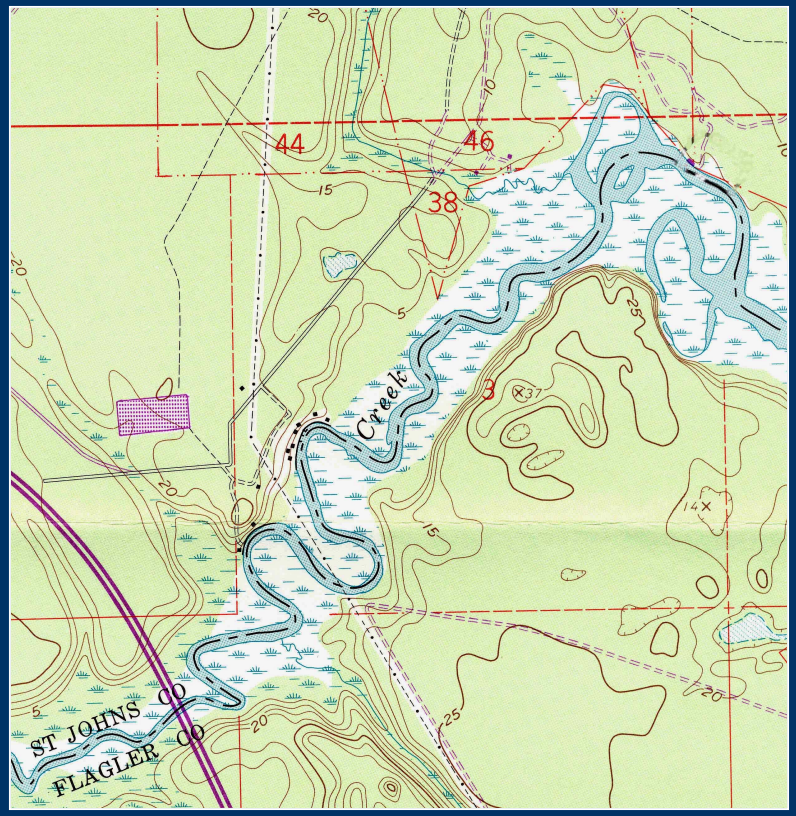
Preliminary Data Gathering

Off-site sources of information are used to plan and carry out an on-site investigation.

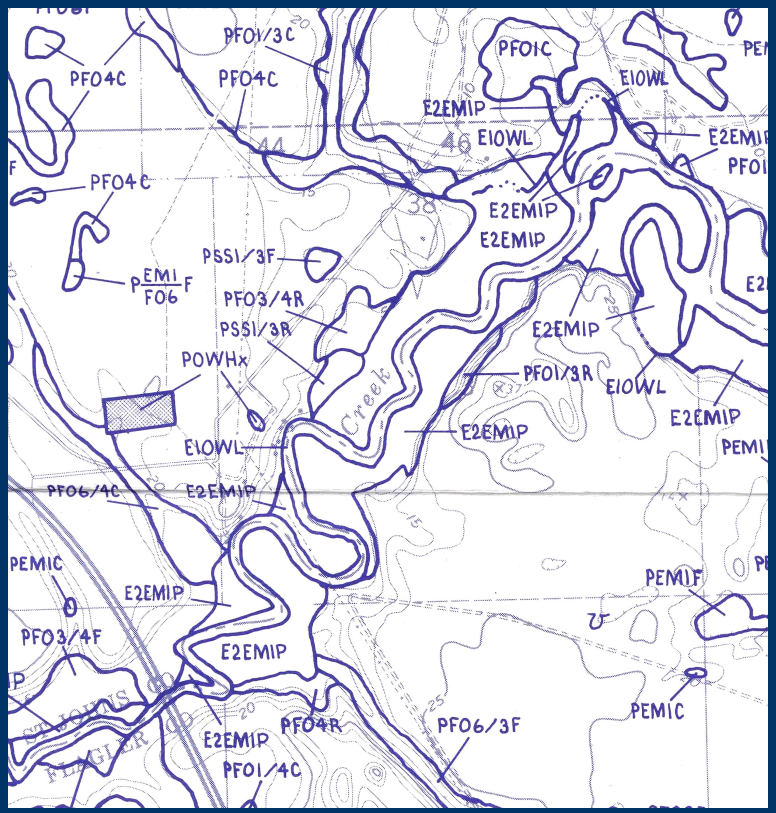


Aerial photography

Preliminary Data Gathering



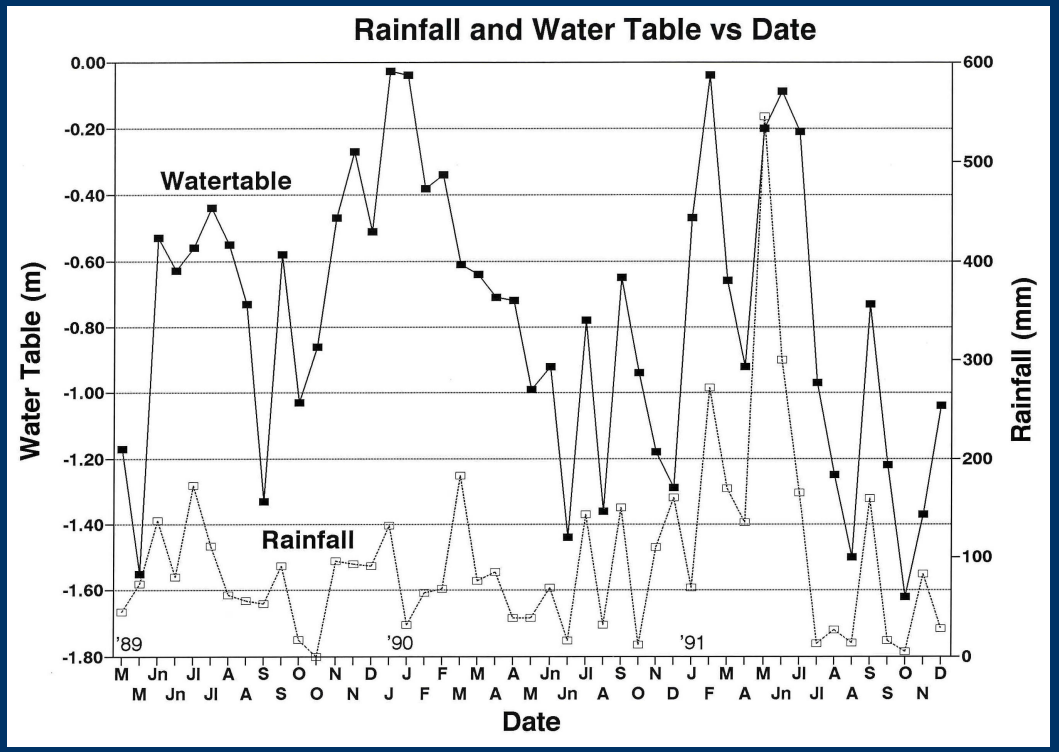
USGS topographic maps



NWI maps

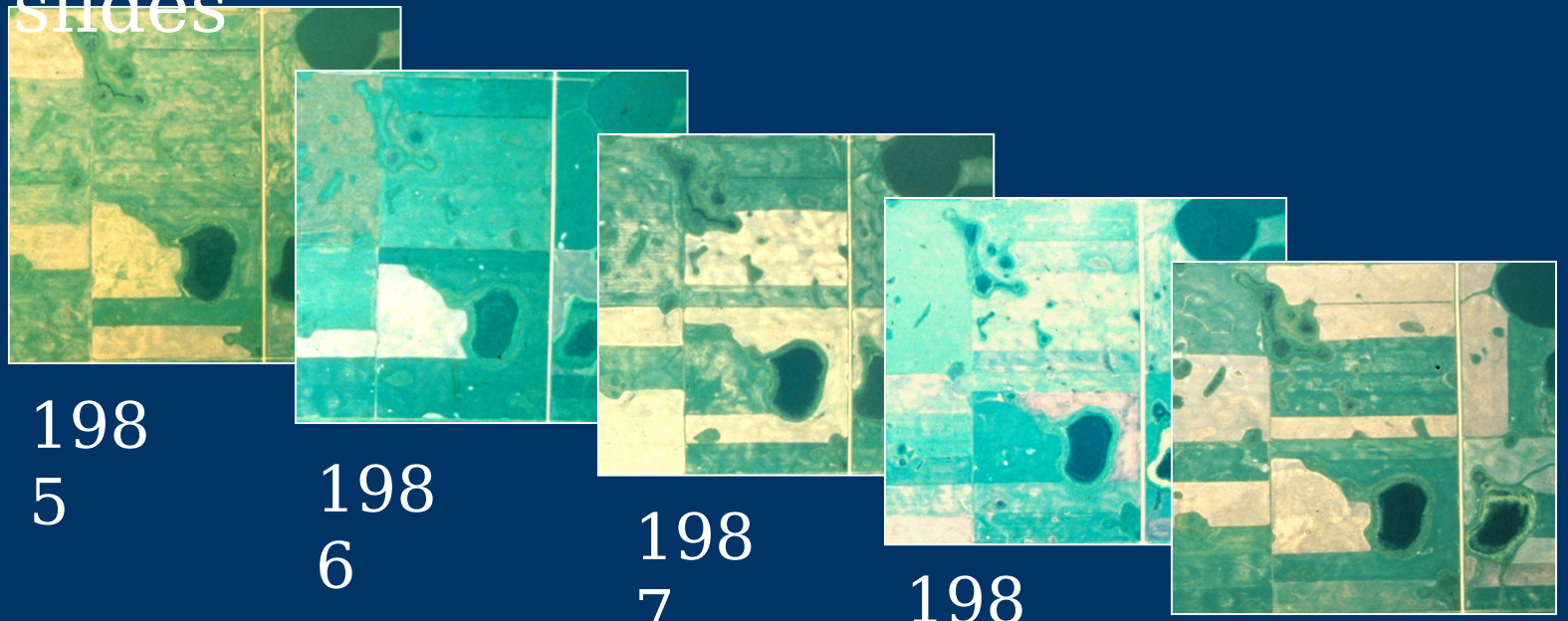
Preliminary Data Gathering

Hydrologic data (if available)



Preliminary Data Gathering

Consolidated Farm Services Agency annual crop-compliance slides



1985

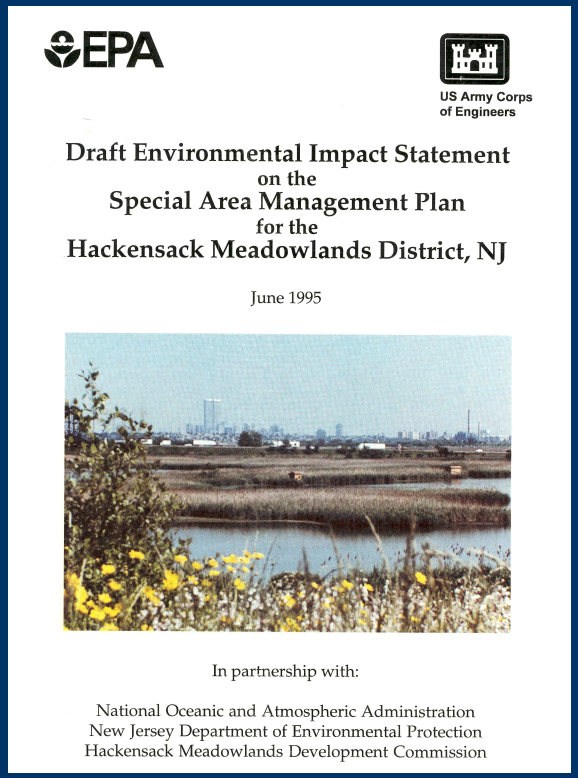
1986

1987

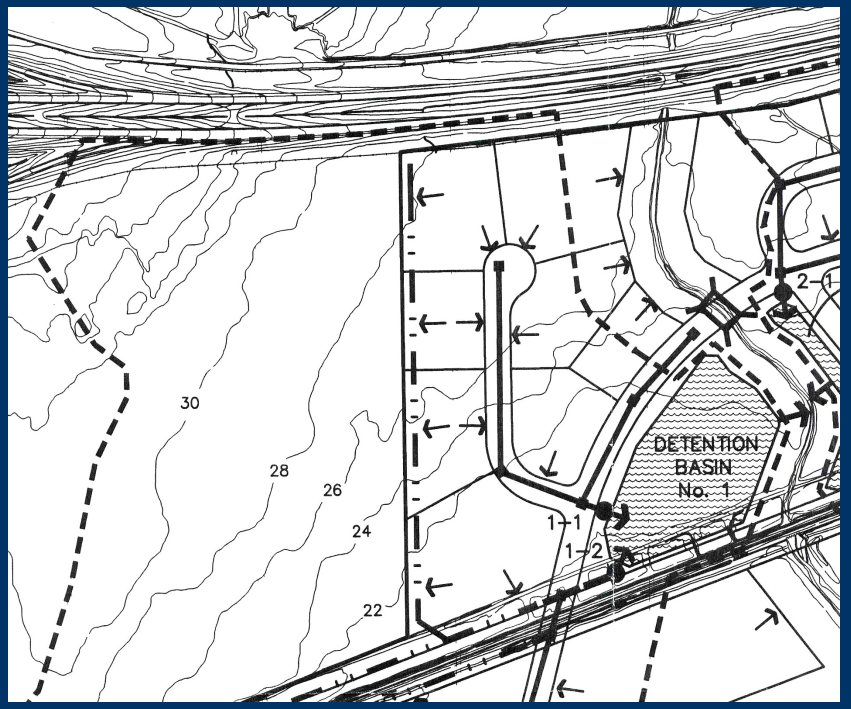
1988

1989

Preliminary Data Gathering



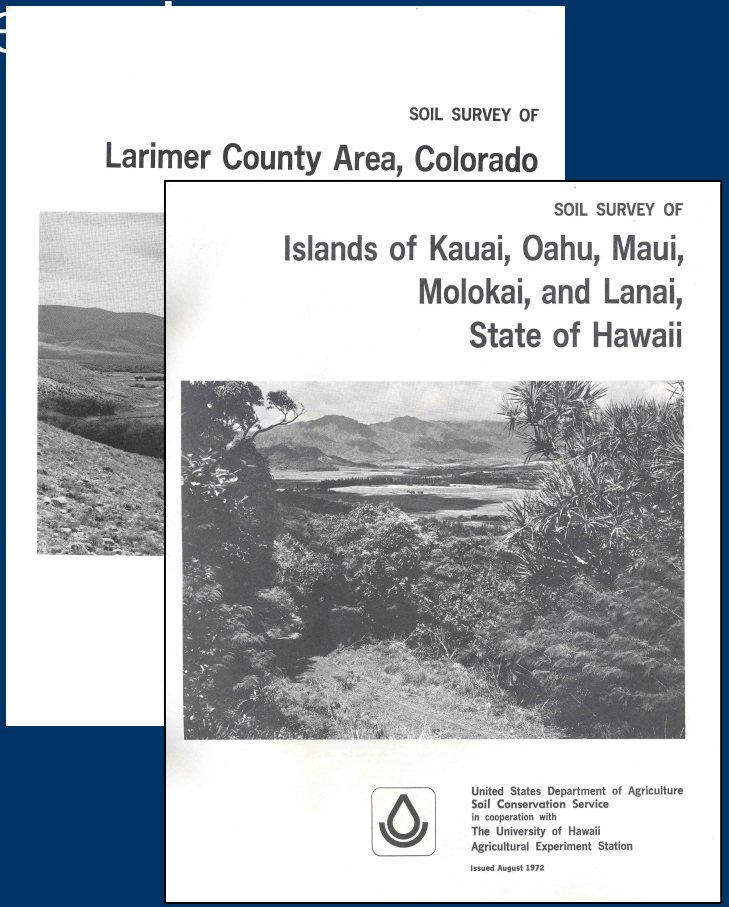
Existing environmental impact statements

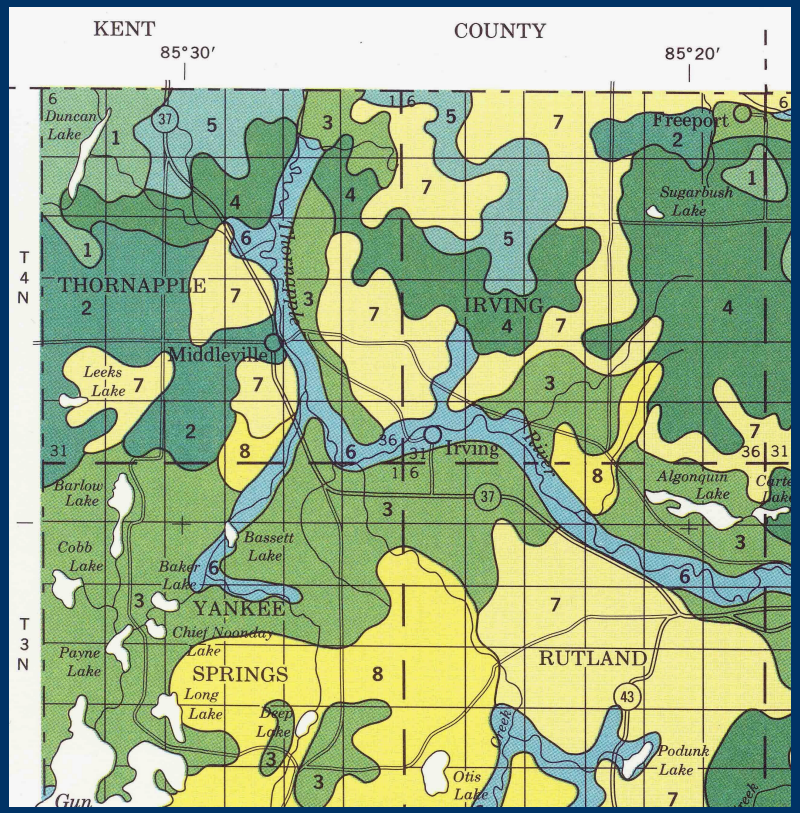


Engineering plans

Preliminary Data Gathering

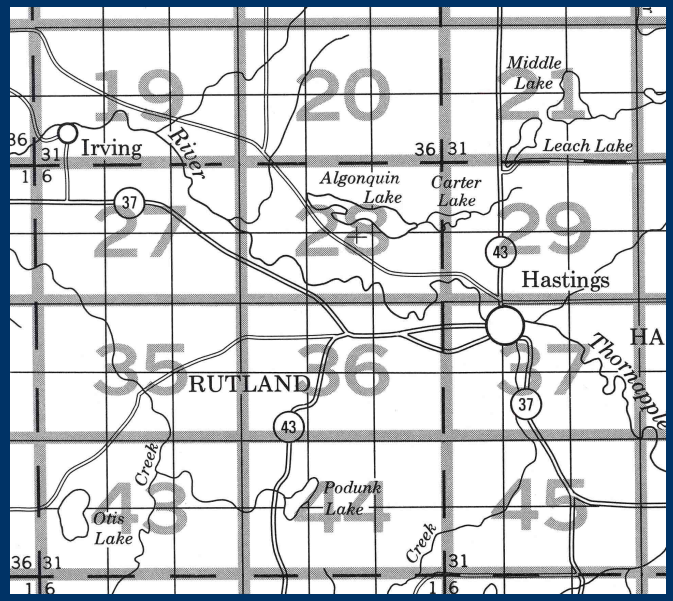
Soil Survey Re


SOIL SURVEY OF
Larimer County Area, Colorado
SOIL SURVEY OF
Islands of Kauai, Oahu, Maui, Molokai, and Lanai, State of Hawaii
United States Department of Agriculture
Soil Conservation Service
in cooperation with
The University of Hawaii
Agricultural Experiment Station
Issued August 1972



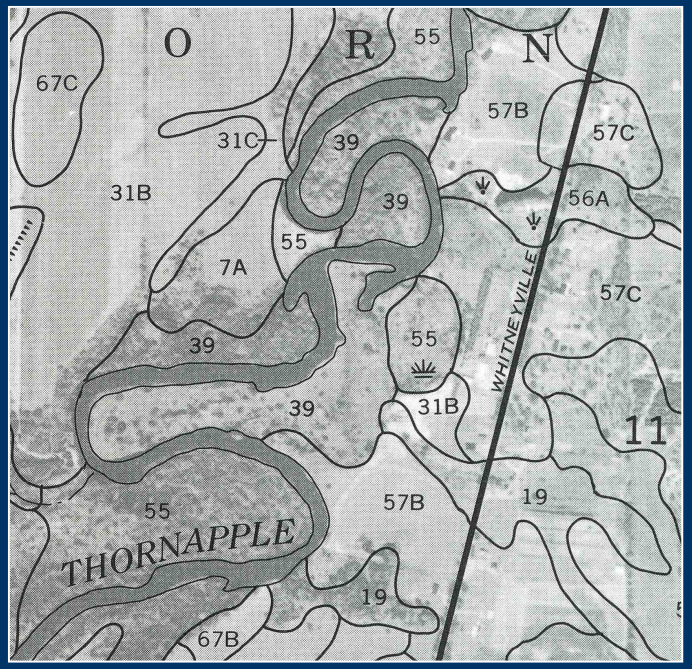
General soils map

Preliminary Data Gathering



Index to map sheets

Soil map sheet



Preliminary Data Gathering

Map units are named for the predominant soil or soils found within them. For example:

- Ac – Alliance loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes
  - "Ac" is the map unit symbol
  - "Alliance" is the name of the predominant soil series in the map unit
  - "Loam" is the texture of the surface layer, which can vary within a series
  - "0 to 1 percent slopes" is the soil phase, a subset of the series that affects management

Preliminary Data Gathering

47B—Perrinton loam, moderately wet, 1 to 8 percent slopes. This nearly level to gently rolling, moderately well drained soil is on low knolls and ridges. Individual areas are irregular in shape and range from 3 to 180 acres in size.

Typically, the surface layer is dark brown loam about 8 inches thick. The next 6 inches is dark brown, mottled, firm silty clay loam mixed with light brownish gray loam. The subsoil is dark brown, mottled, firm silty clay about 12 inches thick. The substratum to a depth of about 60 inches is brown, mottled silty clay loam. In some areas the subsoil contains less clay.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of the somewhat poorly drained Ithaca and poorly drained Lenawee soils. Ithaca soils are slightly lower on the landscape than the Perrinton soil. Lenawee soils are in depressions. Included soils make up 10 to 15 percent of the unit.

Map Unit Description

Inclusions

Preliminary Data Gathering

Coloma Series

The Coloma series consists of excessively drained, rapidly permeable soils on outwash plains, kames, and moraines. These soils formed in sandy material. Slope ranges from 0 to 40 percent.

Typical pedon of Coloma loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes, 920 feet south and 745 feet east of the northwest corner of sec. 12, T. 3 N., R. 10 W.

Ap—0 to 9 inches; dark brown (10YR 3/3) loamy sand, pale brown (10YR 6/3) dry; moderate fine granular structure; very friable; about 3 percent gravel; slightly acid; abrupt smooth boundary.

E1—9 to 16 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand; weak coarse subangular blocky structure; very friable; about 5 percent gravel; slightly acid; clear wavy boundary.

E2—16 to 25 inches; yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) sand; single grain; loose; about 10 percent gravel; medium acid; abrupt broken boundary.

Series Description

Typical pedon

Preliminary Data Gathering

Table

- Precipitation
- Growing season
- Water features
- Physical and chemical properties
- Land use and typical vegetation
- Classification

TABLE 18.--SOIL AND WATER FEATURES--Continued

Flooding			High water table			Subs
Frequency	Duration	Months	Depth	Kind	Months	Initial
			Ft			In
Occasional	Long------	Nov-May	1.0-2.0	Apparent	Nov-May	---
None--------	---	---	1.0-2.0	Apparent	Feb-May	---
None--------	---	---	>6.0	---	---	---
None--------	---	---	>6.0	---	---	---
None--------	---	---	>6.0	---	---	---
None--------	---	---	2.0-3.0	Apparent	Jan-Apr	---
None--------	---	---	>6.0	---	---	---

Data Sources on the Web

- USGS maps, photos, data
  - http://ask.usgs.gov/
  - http://topozone.com/
- NWI maps
  - http://www.nwi.fws.gov/
- Soil survey reports and data
  - http://www.statlab.iastate.edu/soils/nsdaf/

Google Earth
- http://www.earth.google.com